THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870. NUMBER. 220.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

The TRIBUNE of to-morrow will contain the usual additional twenty columns of reading matter in a supplementary sheet. Advertisers will oblige us by sending in their favors at as early an hour as possible, that the paper may go to press in good season.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Cox and the Indian Treaties.

New Plan to Settle Contested Elections.

Destitution and Suffering in Alaska.

Selling Cadetships—A Breeze in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Secretary Cox has finished his examination of the pending Indian treaties, now before the Senate, but unacted on, and has decided to recommend to the President the withdrawal of all which provide for the sale of the lands to railroad corporations. [illegible]

PLAN TO SETTLE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Election Committee has agreed to recommend to the House a plan for settling contested election cases, entirely new to this country; but something like that pursued in England. [illegible]

DESTITUTION IN ALASKA.

Letters from San Francisco show that there is considerable destitution in Alaska. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

The National Association of School Superintendents are to hold a special session here, beginning on the first of next month [illegible]

SUTRO TUNNEL.

The Sutro tunnel scheme, from Nevada, is coming up again in some form. [illegible]

SELLING CADETSHIPS.

[illegible]

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

[illegible]

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

[illegible]

OHIO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NOMINATIONS.

[illegible]

CONFIRMATION.

[illegible]

JUDGE HOAR.

[illegible]

CHINESE TREATY.

[illegible]

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

[illegible]

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY.

[illegible]

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

[illegible]

CHINA.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Historical Address—State Horticultural Society—Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

WINNIPEG.

The Arrest of Riel Contradicted—The Present Situation, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

Accident—Land Sales—Movements of the Indians.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

Demolition of a Market House—Verdict Against an Insurance Company, &c.

[illegible]

Verdict on a Railroad Accident.

[illegible]

Accidental Death.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

The Salomon Contempt Case.

General Salomon Fined $1,000 and Costs.

The Canal Question Further Considered.

A Substitute Offered by Mr. Browning Adopted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.

CONTEMPT CASE.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Supreme Court met, pursuant to adjournment, to give its decision in the case of the State vs. Salomon. [illegible]

DECISION OF THE COURT.

[illegible]

NEW DELEGATE.

[illegible]

PETITIONS.

[illegible]

THE CANAL QUESTION.

[illegible]

RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

THE CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 4.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

[illegible]

FLORIDA.

[illegible]

ALABAMA.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

Serious Charge Against a Representative in Congress.

[illegible]

Gas Explosion.

[illegible]

Three Persons Drowned.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

THE DOMINION.

The Situation on the Red River Question—A Bishop from Rome on His Way to Arrange Matters—A Vote of "No Confidence" in the Newfoundland Legislature.

[illegible]

Masonic Rites.

[illegible]

Fire at Galena, Illinois.

[illegible]

COOK, COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Funeral Notice.

[illegible]

Masonic.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

CYRUS THOMAS, ARCHITECT,
18 MAJOR BLOCK,
Corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

Architect of the following Buildings:
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK, MONTREAL.
DOMINION BUILDINGS, MONTREAL.
FULFORD MEMORIAL, MONTREAL, &c.
ERSKINE CHURCH, MONTREAL, &c.

[illegible]

Enoch Morgan's Sons.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.

Job Printing Office for Sale at a Rare Bargain.

[illegible]

SAFES.

HALL TO SARGENT.

Office Hall's Safe & Lock Co., Chicago, Feb. 4, 1870.

JAMES SARGENT—Sir: We are authorized by Joseph L. Hall to accept your challenge which appeared in the Chicago papers of the third (3d) inst., offering One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) to him or any other man who would open either of the Locks named by you in thirty (30) working hours, without injury to Safe or Lock, the trial to commence on the twenty-fourth (24th) proximo, subject to the conditions and Committee as named by you. He to be allowed one (1) assistant, and work from five (5) to ten (10) hours per day, as he may elect.

We will also, at the same time, place the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) behind either of our TWELVE (12) WHEEL "VICTOR" LOCKS, now in use in Chicago Banks (with their consent), or we will furnish a Safe with same kind of Lock on which you can operate, with one (1) assistant, subject to same conditions and Committee as specified in your challenge, and if you succeed in opening the Lock in thirty (30) working hours, without injury to Safe or Lock, the money to belong to you.

Also, at same time, we will place in a Safe behind one of our FOUR WHEEL CHRONOMETER LOCKS, the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), subject to a test of picking on same conditions before named, and if you succeed in opening the Lock in thirty (30) working hours, without injury to Safe or Lock, the money to belong to you.

These propositions to remain open for your acceptance five days from date, as we desire this controversy settled.

We shall be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Hall's Safe & Lock Co.

Chicago, Feb. 4, 1870.

To the Hall Safe and Lock Co., Chicago:

Yours of to-day is received. My offer of the 2d inst. is still open. The One Thousand Dollars deposited by me is still in the First National Bank of this city, subject to the terms of my challenge, and, if accepted, must commence on or before the time expires. I do not expect to get a fair trial with you, and do not ask you to deposit One Thousand Dollars behind your lock, but will pick it for nothing the first chance I can get; or I will give One Hundred Dollars to the Fifth National Bank, or National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, for the privilege of picking either of your best Bank Locks, recently put on their Safes. Respectfully,

Signed, JAMES SARGENT.

Enoch Morgan's Sons.

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WITH PROFUSE ILLUSTRATIONS,
THE FEBRUARY PARTS
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THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.
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[illegible]

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FURS.

GOOD MINK SETS FOR $25.
B. BURTON,
99
WASHINGTON-ST.

SAPOLIO

FINANCIAL.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
Chicago, Jan. 25, 1870.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next, for the payment of the usual semi-annual cash dividend of 5 per cent.
A. DUDGEON, President.

Money to Loan

In Sums of $5,000 and upward, on First-Class Real Estate.
Inquire of M. C. HAZARD, [illegible]

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO.
HAVE MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible]

Money to Loan

On Chicago Real Estate, from two to five Years.
WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

Money to Loan.

[illegible]

Illinois County and Township Bonds WANTED.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., [illegible]

BANKING.

BUCKINGHAM & BROWN,
BANKERS,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 6 Wall-st., New York.

[illegible]

HATS AND CAPS.

SPRING STYLE SILK HATS
Of Superior Quality.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
98 State-st.

Barstow's Spring Style SILK HATS,
MADE ON HIS CELEBRATED
GOSSAMER BODY,
JUST OUT.
J. BARSTOW,
104 Randolph-st.

DRESS HATS,
SPRING PATTERNS,
NOW READY.
BREWSTER, Hatter,
Sherman House.

COAL.

COAL REDUCED

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st., No. 176 West Kinzie-st., corner Green.

We have reduced the price of the Hocking Valley Coal to $6.00 per ton, delivered within a radius of two miles of our yards. Extra charge made for greater distances.

THE AMERICAN BROILER.

THE AMERICAN BROILER.

The Principles Involved in the Perfect Broiling of Meats.

[illegible]

PALATABLE AND NUTRITIOUS

[illegible]

Smoke and Smell of Burning Grease

[illegible]

PRICE, $2.00.

For sale, at wholesale only, by
FRANK STURGES & CO.,
Importers of Tin Plate and Metals, Manufacturers of Tinned, Stamped and Japanned Ware,
199 & 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.

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TO-NIGHT,
GRAND SKATING MATCH
BETWEEN
ALLISON AND BLUHM,
For $250 and the Championship of the Northwest.
FULL BAND OF MUSIC.

WEST SIDE RINK
OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GOOD ICE. EVERY NIGHT. MUSIC

GENERAL NOTICES.

Ladies Instructed in a Profitable Business

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]
JOHN WILLIAMS.

DECALCOMANIA DESIGNS,
For Sale Wholesale and Retail, by
M. J. McGRATH, [illegible]

HYDE PARK TAXES
Received, at No. 90 LaSalle-st.
H. VANDERBELT, Collector

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

1870.

During January and February of this year all garments sold by us will be 15 per cent off from regular price.

EDWARD ELY,
Draper and Tailor,
3 AND 4 WASHINGTON-ST.
P. S.—Wedding outfits made a specialty.

LOTTERY.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1870 PROSPECTUS 1870
OF THE
CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Published Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

The Great Radical Republican Organ and the Leading Newspaper of the West.

The Cheapest and Best Family Paper in the Land.

[illegible]

THE ISSUES.

[illegible]

AS A NEWSPAPER

[illegible]

ITS MARKET REPORTS

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

NEW FEATURES.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

20 PER CENT

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Stationers & Blank Book Manufacturers,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
128 & 130 Lake-st.,
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[illegible]

OFFICE STATIONERY.

[illegible]

Enoch Morgan's Sons.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF
Schureman, Sharkeys & Melick,
is dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS

ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

STEINWAY PIANO,
THE
BURDETT ORGAN,
AND
DITSON & CO.'S
Musical Publications.

[illegible]

SMITH & NIXON,
General Northwestern Agents for Steinway's Pianos,
LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av and Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.

MEDICAL.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

[illegible]

SAPOLIO

REMOVED.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO THEIR
NEW STORE,
106, 108, 110, 112
WABASH-AV.

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

PRICES FOR DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

HOUSE MOVING.

HOUSE MOVING

[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

Produce Commission Merchants.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

THE TRIBUNE of to-morrow will contain the most additional twenty columns of reading matter in a supplementary sheet.

Advertisers will oblige us by sending in their favors as early as may be convenient, so that the paper may go to press in good season.

THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

The passage by the Senate of the Finance Committee's Currency bill gives hope that our legislators are groping toward the light on this much-befogged question, and that at a day not far distant the country may be extricated from some of its worst financial difficulties.

The bill aims at three objects, viz.:

I. To withdraw $20,000,000 of their present National Banking currency from the States to which currency has been issued in excess of their just proportion.

II. To add $45,000,000 to the existing issue ($300,000,000) of National Bank notes, by issuing them to Banking Associations formed in States having less than their quota of currency, in place of a like amount of 5 per cent certificates, which are to be redeemed and cancelled as fast as the bank notes are issued; and,

III. To authorize National Banking Associations to issue, without limit, their own notes, redeemable at par in gold on demand, upon securing their redemption by deposit of bonds with the Comptroller of the Currency to an amount whose par shall be one-fourth more than that of the notes issued.

First. The equalization of the amount of currency issued to associations in the several States according to their capital and population is a measure about which very much was said on both sides a year or two ago, but which has not recently seemed of much practical importance. The notion that the quantity of bank notes needed by a people is in proportion to their numbers and the extent of their business, if it has any truth at all, is due to the standing exception that cities and compact town populations, so far as they constitute their business by cash and drafts, dispense with the use of bank notes and have very little need of them. Thus the one million of population in New York city, who perform nineteen-twentieths of their exchanges by checks instead of the bank notes, and who use the bank note only in the small change of their transactions, have much less need of currency than one million of people in Iowa and Minnesota, where the check is much less available, and nearly all exchanges require the notes. Massachusetts may be roughly said to need but a tenth as many bank notes as her population would absorb if scattered over her territory of equal area. In this point of view it would be, perhaps, as sound a mode of distributing currency among States to issue it according to the number of square miles inhabited by the population as to regulate it by the number of the population. Were our National Bank note currency practically redeemable, its frequent return to the banks of issue, to be reissued in new loans and discounts in their vicinity, would confer a great superiority on those localities having an excess of currency over their just proportion. But, so long as our currency constitutes practically irredeemable, no bank note returns to the bank that issued it, but simply flows as a mere drop in the common national reservoir of currency, without drawback or bank note, to the point where it is most wanted. Hence the abundance or scarcity of currency in any locality can no more be affected by the redistribution of it than the level of Lake Michigan at Chicago can be raised by shipping its water hither from Mackinaw. The abundance of an irredeemable currency at any one point, compared with others, depends on the excess of the products or values it has to sell.

There is an advantage, however, in being able to issue currency at what one considers this advantage is largely neutralized by the Eastern States. So far as the mass of the people are concerned, it makes very little difference whether the profits of bank note circulation are paid to a set of stockholders residing in one place or in another, so that the distribution of currency ought to be maintained; still while we do not attach so much importance to this feature of the bill as some of our members of Congress seem to, we think that the New England members have no right to complain if they now required to surrender something which they were never entitled to by law.

Secondly. The substitution of National Bank notes to the extent of $45,000,000 for 5 per cent legal tenders to the same amount is a step in the right direction, as it substitutes, per tenta, a permanent loan for a government debt and lessens the amount of interest-bearing government paper afloat, whose retirement, by some means, must be the condition precedent to resumption. Yet the fact that the bank note is

THE COURTS.

The Insane Asylum Heating Contract—A Family Quarrel.

Police Court Proceedings.

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

United States District Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

Recorder's Court.

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

The case of John Kelly, the hackman, who was charged with being implicated in a robbery committed two years ago, was again before the Court. The testimony elicited was insufficient to establish the charge, and the case was dismissed.

Mary Brown and party were arrested on Thursday night, in a house of ill-repute, and were charged with keeping a disorderly house. The keeper was fined $50, and the inmates $10 each.

Henry Keller, whose case has already been reported, came up for further examination on the charge of larceny, and was committed for trial, in bail of $1,000.

John Brooke was held for trial at the Recorder's Court in bail of $500, on the charge of larceny.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

John Sandry, though but 14 years of age, is a youth of most desperate character, and on the high road to the Penitentiary. On Thursday he entered the establishment of Christian Keller, No. 44 White street, and by an adroit manœuvre gained possession of a considerable sum of money. His arrest followed soon after, and Justice Dresser held him for trial in bail of $500.

Thomas Barrian is a young man whose ability to destroy bad whisky is said to be unparalleled in the North Division. The trouble with Thomas is, that he allows the stuff to fly to his head, and then he is apt to fly at other people's heads. It was so with him yesterday. He tried to make it out a joke, but before he succeeded in proving the point, the Court fined him $10.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Meeting of the Managers—Proposed Removal to Smaller Quarters—Shall the Home be Permanent—Reports.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held at 3 p. m. yesterday, at No. 80 LaSalle street. Dr. C. D. Hamill occupied the chair.

General White, Treasurer, reported that bills for the month of December amounted to $441.49, leaving on hand a balance of $26,304.56.

The report was accepted and the Treasurer ordered to pay the bills.

Mrs. J. M. Harvey reported that she had visited the home and found everything in perfect order. She recommended some internal improvements in the building. The heating apparatus was defective.

The report was accepted, and the heating apparatus ordered to be repaired.

General White, from a special committee, recommended that the home be removed to some other location, as the present building, with room for 100 men, was occupied by but 40, at a large expense, which would soon exhaust the funds. [illegible]

General McArthur said they had nothing definite to report. They would want $25,000, in addition to the $26,000 they were worth, to establish the home on a permanent basis.

The report was accepted and the committee was allowed further time.

[illegible]

Dr. F. W. Mercer, Superintendent of the home, reported that on January 1 there were 43 inmates in the home; that during the month 20 were admitted and 19 discharged, leaving 44 inmates on February 1.

James Donahoe, late of Company G, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers, was, on motion of Mrs. Sanders, admitted to the home while he was learning telegraphy.

An application from a Hyde Park musical society to be allowed to rent the band hall of the home was rejected.

General White was compelled to decline acting as visitor for this month.

The President asked if any other lady would act. (Laughter.)

General McArthur was suggested, and was appointed, together with Mrs. Bristol and Mrs. Dr. Hamill.

It was decided that nine members of the board should constitute a quorum in future.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE "SLIPPER SHADES" MURDER.

Arrest of the Supposed Assassin of Albert Waters—He is Committed for Examination.

After an absence of two months from the city, James Hoey turned up a few days ago at some of his accustomed haunts, and was recognized by the police, who had been waiting patiently for his return. [illegible]

[illegible]

Hoey was brought before Justice Summerfield yesterday afternoon at the Armory for examination on the charge of murder. [illegible]

Justice Summerfield considered that the testimony given by King was sufficient to hold Hoey for further examination. The prisoner was accordingly remanded to the County Jail till Tuesday, when the case will again come up for a hearing.

COAL FOR THE COUNTY POOR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

At a meeting of the Committee on Poor House and Paupers of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

[illegible]

JOHN HUMPHREY,
JOHN CONLEY,
C. HOLLAND,
J. J. KEARNEY,
MARK CLINTON,
Committee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4, 1870.

H. Ackhoff, Supervisor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The Committee on Poor House and Paupers met to-day in the County Clerk's office for the purpose of inquiring into the reported shortage on coal, but not being able to do anything without all parties being present, the committee adjourned until Friday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time you are respectfully requested to be present. [illegible]

Respectfully, &c., MARK CLINTON,
Acting Secretary Com. P. H. and P.

The same as the above, in substance, was sent to Hartwell Bros.

MARK CLINTON,
Acting Secretary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1870.

[illegible]

HENRY ACKHOFF, Supervisor, &c.

THE RAILROAD CLERKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In looking over the columns of your paper of this date, my attention was attracted to a notice concerning a meeting held by the railroad clerks of this city on the evening of the 2d inst. [illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 4, 1870. YARDMAN.

QUERY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1870. INQUIRER.

THE TARIFF.

The Amended Bill in Full.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bill to the House yesterday:

A BILL to Amend Existing Laws Relating to the Duty on Imports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, [illegible]

[illegible]

On brandy and on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon: [illegible]

On all cloths manufactured of cotton, and all other articles manufactured of cotton, [illegible]

On cords, tassels, buttons and ornaments for dresses and outside garments, manufactured or made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, or goat's hair, and not otherwise provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem. [illegible]

On oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, [illegible]

On gunny cloth, gunny bags, cotton bagging, [illegible]

On all cast, or other descriptions of steel, in ingots, blooms, or billets, and on rolled or hammered steel in bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, bands, coils, or strips, [illegible]

On lime and limestone, not burned, cut, or dressed, and on crude gypsum, 10 per cent ad valorem. [illegible]

On santonin, $3 per pound. [illegible]

On crucibles of black lead, 6 cents per pound. [illegible]

On all dyes and colors made from coal tar, naphtha, benzole, or similar products, or of which such products form a part, and not otherwise herein provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem. [illegible]

On baryta sulphate, or heavy spar, crude, $10 per ton; when ground, $15 per ton; [illegible]

[illegible]

Gums—Arabic, Jeddo, Senegal, Barbary, East India, Cape, Australian, gum benzoin or benjamin, gum copal, sandaric, Damar, gamboge, Cowrie, mastic, shellac, tragacanth, olibanum, guiac, myrrh, bdellium, galbanum, and all gums not otherwise provided for. [illegible]

Rags of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, and paper waste or waste of any kind fit only for the manufacture of paper, including waste rope and waste cotton bagging. [illegible]

Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets as objects of taste or science, and not for sale. [illegible]

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption, than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

A DISCONSOLATE CONSUL.

Mournful Plaint from a Dejected Tennesseean on a Barren Island.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

Many of our citizens and especially those who are familiar with the reorganization of Tennessee, and the men and means which brought it about, will remember a very positive, though ill-starred old gentleman, who sat in the legislative halls of the first "reconstructed" General Assembly, as the "Senator from Greene." He held a seat on the right of the Speaker of the Senate, and listened to the reading of the same sort of long-winded bills and buncombe speeches of endless duration, with such amiable good humor as to be the subject of general remark. [illegible]

[illegible]

"You may be aware that this is the last sitting point next to the South Pole. [illegible]

"I am distant from New York 12,000 miles by sea; my voyage to my post of duty occupied 105 days. I am thirty days sail from Rio de Janeiro, 2,000 miles beyond Chili and Peru, and 600 miles off Cape Horn.

"I wish you and Colonel Fletcher to secure me a situation at the Capitol. I desire to live in Nashville during the remainder of my life. Necessity drove me to the Falkland Islands, at great risk and *little benefit*—was cheated out of my seat in the Fortieth Congress. I was the only legitimate candidate in the field, and votes entitled me, under the constitution, to my seat. I was elected and treated badly."

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Friday, Feb. 4:

Wentworth av, 202 ft s of Wabpansch av, w f, 25x121½ ft; Feb. 1	$400
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Palmer st, 92 ft n of Leland av, f, 50x153½ ft; Feb. 3	1,250
Palmer st, 92 ft n of Leland av, w f, 50x 153½ ft; Dec. 27, 1869	1,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
South Park av, s e corner of Egan av, w f, 200x145 ft; Jan. 24	10,000
Oakwood av, 213 ft w of Cottage Grove av, n f, 40x140 ft. Also, Forty-second st, 399½ ft w of Cottage Grove av, s f, 18x 124½ ft; Oct. 1, 1869	5,500
State st, 125 ft s of Fortieth st, w f, 25x 169½ ft; Jan. 1	1,025
WEST OF CITY LIMITS.	
Barker av, 154 ft w of Caroline st, n f, 18x 149½ ft. Also, Washington st, 205 ft w of Caroline st, n f, 102x149½ ft; Jan. 31	500

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.

The new funding bill reported in the Senate yesterday, by Senator Sherman, from the Finance Committee, instead of being a part of the same general financial plan as the currency bill passed by the Senate on the day previous, conflicts with it in the important particular that whereas that bill provides for an increase of only $45,000,000 of the present kind of National Bank notes, redeemable in legal-tenders, the funding bill provides for free banking on the same basis, with the single exception of substituting a 4 per cent bond, payable, principal and interest, in gold, for all other bonds deposited as security for National bank circulation. Section 10 of the bill provides:

[illegible]

If the words "aggregate condition" are not a telegraphic error for *aggregate circulation* they should be, as the text does not otherwise make sense, and assuming this to be the case, this section of the bill means that banks shall have just as much circulation as they choose to deposit 4 per cent bonds for, and take circulation at the rate of 90 per cent of their par value. The issue of circulation on 4 per cent bonds is to be without respect to the $300,000,000 limit of aggregate circulation that, in accordance with the present provisions of the National Currency act, may be issued on bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent. This is the most important measure that has been proposed in any committee bill during this session of Congress, and would, if passed, render nugatory all the provisions of the bill passed on Wednesday in regard to an increase of $45,000,000 of National Bank currency on the present basis of bank circulation, and also in regard to the redistribution of the currency, because this bill provides not only for free banking, but that all the existing banks shall withdraw their bonds now deposited and replace them with the prescribed 4 per cent bonds within the next nine months. The measure will, of course, be opposed by all the present National Banking interest, who have a share in the monopoly of circulation based on bonds at a high rate of interest; but in order to show that the general profits of National Banking would not be cut down in proportion to the diminished rate of interest on their bonds, we give below comparative exhibits of the profits of $100,000 in greenbacks invested in banking on 5-20 6 per cent bonds, which are now worth 14 per cent premium in the market, as compared with the same capital invested in banking on the 4 per cent bonds, which it is proposed to exchange for greenbacks—which is in fact funding the greenbacks at 4 per cent.

BANKING ON 6 PER CENT BONDS.

$100,000 in greenbacks invested in 5-20 bonds at, say, 114 will buy $87,907 of bonds, which with $5,000 gold interest, equal—with gold at 120—to $6,000 in currency. We have then:

Interest on bonds		$6,333
Circulation at 90 per cent on bonds, $79,100, which, loaned at 10 per cent, yields		7,910
Total		$14,244
Deduct 1 per cent tax on circulation	$790	
Interest on reserve against circulation	1,975	2,765
Profit		$11,480

BANKING ON 4 PER CENT BONDS.

$100,000 in greenbacks funded into 4 per cent bonds at par, returns $4,000 gold interest, equal—with gold at 120—to $4,800 in currency. We have then:

Interest on bonds		$4,800
Circulation, at 90 per cent on bonds, $90,000, which, loaned at 10 per cent, yields		9,000
Total		$13,800
Deduct tax of 1 per cent on circulation	$900	
Interest on reserve against circulation	2,250	3,150
Profit		$10,650

In both of the foregoing instances the capital is still subject to local taxation, but as all other profits and all other expenses would be unaffected by any change in the rate of interest and price of the bonds, the above is a fair showing of all the difference that would be made in the profit on the capital of National Banks by a change to 4 per cent bonds, viz: $860 on each $100,000 of capital, or a little over ⅘ of 1 per cent on the capital stock. This would still leave National Banking so profitable that, if banking were continued on the present basis of non-redemption, there would be a great increase of capital invested in National Banking, and a great increase of bank circulation; but as the issue of bank notes could only be made concurrent with funding of an equal amount of greenbacks, and as the issue of bank notes also implies an additional contraction of the greenback circulation to the amount of the 25 per cent reserve that is required against the National Bank circulation, the effect of the increase of bank circulation would be steadily to contraction until the National bank notes had increased to about $450,000,000, instead of $300,000,000, as at present. At this point the greenbacks and 3 per cents would have been reduced to, say, $200,000,000, or just about enough to furnish legal reserve against the deposits and circulation of the National Banks. Greenbacks would then be at par with gold. Here the contractive tendency would be reversed, because all increase of bank circulation would be upon a specie basis, and gold would circulate as well as paper. Specie resumption would have been accomplished by a natural and regular process. The rate at which we should progress toward specie resumption by this process would also depend entirely upon the will of the business community and the capital of the country at large. This is a great improvement on the first part of the bill passed by the Senate on Wednesday, which provides for an increase of $45,000,000 of National Bank currency on the same basis as the present circulation.

If the Chicago *Times* can invent no better defence for Messrs. Munn & Scott, Munger, Wheeler & Co., and the other warehousemen who are opposed to a reform in the elevator business, than that the railroads threaten to force those gentlemen to take more grain into certain of their elevators than the elevators will hold, the said warehousemen had better pay the *Times* to stop defending them and attack the railroads.

The local money market is in a moderately easy condition. The demand for loans is not very active, and the banks are accommodating all regular customers without difficulty. Deposits are, however, not increasing much, and the tendency toward greater ease is not very positive. In the open market there is a good deal of money offered at from 1 to 1½ per cent per month that finds no takers. Those who lend money outside of banks have been so long accustomed to getting high rates that they demand them yet, but good paper is getting more scarce, and 10 per cent per annum is the heaviest share to which borrowers will now submit.

The currency movement between the city and country is light, and the receipts and shipments are about equal.

Exchange was sold in the early part of the day between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount, but afterwards became firmer, owing to the small supply on the market, and in the afternoon was firm at par. At the counter, bankers sell at par and take at 1-10 discount.

The following offers of stocks, and bids for the same, were made at the Stock Board to-day:

[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day, was:

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Money easy at [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above table was made up: 119 cars wheat, 37 cars corn, 13 cars oats, 1 car rye, and 1 car barley. Total, 164 cars, or 61,000 bu.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day and a very steady set of markets all round, with little change in prices, and no excitement. Hence the volume of transactions was about equal to the average, and was almost entirely speculative.

[illegible]

There was a slightly increased demand for flour on 'Change to-day, and a firmer feeling prevailed. The stocks now in the hands of our leading dealers are only fair; indeed, in some cases, it is with difficulty that orders are filled with anything like a fair degree of promptness. [illegible]

Wheat was steady at about the same range of prices, though lower than the closing price—opening at ½c less. There was a fair speculative inquiry, joined to a moderate shipping demand, but quotations shaded off on account of the larger receipts, 110 cars being announced for to-morrow. [illegible]

Corn was moderately active at yesterday's prices, averaging 71c for No. 2 (old), while new was rather firm but quiet, [illegible]

Oats were very quiet, and ¼c lower, though New York was quoted firm, there being no inquiry except for a few cars early for shipment. The speculators seemed to be off the floor. [illegible]

Rye was firm at [illegible]

Barley was dull, and nominal at [illegible]

Seeds were less active, but firm, with sales of timothy at $4.00@4.12½; clover at $9.60, and flax at $1.95. The supply is fair.

The warehouse question has been the subject of very little conversation on 'Change for several days past, except among the warehousemen themselves, who are understood to be canvassing the subject for the purpose of agreeing as to the terms of their response on Monday next to the Board of Directors. The only expression of opinion given by others, that being very general, is that there is danger of making the regulations so minute as to interfere with legitimate business. We know nothing of the plan proposed, and, therefore, are not able to say whether or not it is likely to be open to this objection. We suppose that the Board of Directors are sufficiently well acquainted with the requirements of the situation not to recommend an impracticable measure, by whomsoever it is urged upon their notice.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce for the port of New York for the month of January:

[illegible]

The following were the exports from New York to foreign ports for the month:

[illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—11:15 a. m.

Winter wheat at [illegible]; red wheat, 7s 6d; white do, 8s 11d. Corn, 26s 6d.

LATER.

Receipts for last three days, 18,000 qrs, of which 7,000 were American.

LATER.

At the Afternoon Board No. 2 spring wheat was in light demand, and prices were a shade lower, the market closing at [illegible] seller the month. No demand for other grains. Mess pork was in limited inquiry, with sales of 500 brls buyer March at $26.50; 100 bs do at $26.75, same option, and 200 tcs lard at 15c. No movement in provisions or grain at the evening session.

There was a better demand for hogs to-day, and prices ruled firm at an advance of 10@15c on all save choice heavy lots, which were steady at about yesterday's prices. The receipts were 5,723, and the sales 7,943, at $8.25@9.60 for common to strictly choice. The cattle market was active, and firmer, but without quotable change in prices. Sales reached 1,539 head, at $3.00@7.60¼.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

DETROIT. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

MEMPHIS. [illegible]

CLEVELAND. [illegible]

TOLEDO. [illegible]

CINCINNATI. [illegible]

BALTIMORE. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer and more pleasant.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

Dr. J. H. CLARK—the old, well-known, and reliable Specialist—at 128 Clark st., corner of Madison (formerly at "No. 4 Larmon Block")—cures all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—of both sexes, Seminal Weakness, and the effects of Self abuse—cured by new and infallible remedies. Special attention to Female Difficulties. Female Pills—$1—by mail. Send stamp for Circular on "Married Woman's Safeguard," and "Private Medical Card." Address letters as above, or P. O. Box 2361, Chicago, Ill.

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Wedlock.

THE BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY.—Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage, and the evils and dangers of Celibacy, with sanitary help for the attainment of man's true position in life. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Your Destiny

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers of this line leave Pier No. 3, N. R., fortnightly.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

"BELLONA," Couche, Feb. 5, at [illegible]

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

FOWLE'S PILE & HUMOR CURE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

[illegible]

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

WINDOW PULLEYS.

[illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

SOUTH PARK ASSESSMENT.

[illegible]

Chicago, January [illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Installation of the Officers of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

History of the Origin and Objects of the New Order.

Banquet at the Briggs.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Illinois were installed last evening, in the Board of Trade Lodge, corner of Washington and LaSalle streets. The interesting ceremony was performed by Supreme Chancellor of New Jersey, Grand Chancellor of the Supreme Lodge of the World, assisted by W. Krohnheim, Grand Guide of the Supreme Lodge. The following is a list of the officers installed:

Grand Chancellor—C. H. Rogers.
Grand Vice-Chancellor—H. C. Bell.
Grand Prelate—Rev. Dr. Goodwin.
Grand Master of Exchequer—H. Hermann.
Grand Master of Arms—W. H. Bennett.
Grand Inner Guard—Thomas Hunter.
Grand Outer Guard—A. G. Cornell.
Grand Master of Finance—H. L. Rogers.
Grand Master of Records—Jacob Bunn.
Grand Master of Ceremonies—Thomas Hunter.
Grand Representative to Supreme Lodge—A. G. Cornell.

The following history of the origin and objects of the order generally and of the Board of Trade Lodge in particular will be read rapidly growing order will be found interesting:

The order is based on the principle of friendship, embracing tangible benefits, and inculcates sincere fraternity. Its aim, to alleviate the misfortune of a member, through organization, securely watch all the bulwarks of the state, soothe the dying pillow, perform the last sad rites at the grave of a brother, and caring for the widow and orphan. Having these principles for its foundation endeavor to carry them out, exemplifying them by practical tests, and if a government adapted to their wants cannot be found, that their universe will have no cause to feel but that their mission has not been in vain. It is not intended that the perpetuity of benevolent institutions of any kind depends alone upon the strength and unflagging influences of the principles on which they are based, and history, with unerring distinctness, proves the fact that where these influences are sufficiently strong to stimulate and direct, they require the aid of strict discipline, inculcating implicit obedience to, and compliance with, all the laws necessary to govern the body in which the institutions were to be governed, they would, indeed, be but the shadows of the form. Order and discipline are absolutely necessary to promote good government, and all well-regulated governments have certain channels through which all laws, edicts, and instructions, of whatever nature, must pass to insure uniformity in their practical workings among the masses in the constituent parts. Even the most benevolent institutions of all ages there were certain acts, signs, and assertions by which they were governed, and certain signs, passwords, and significations, peculiar to each, which the members of the brotherhood were enabled to identify each other and distinguish them from the uninitiated in all parts of the world.

The supreme and honorable order of the Knights of Pythias, in which there bonds so much strength, beauty, and symmetry, as to cement friendship with true knightly fellowship immortal and harmonized, has adopted the above system of government at Washington, D. C., United States of America, where the supreme power of the Grand Lodge was organized August 24, 1870, with Brother T. K. Fitch as Grand Chancellor. The present ritual of the order was adopted in 1869.

Though the principles upon which it is based are old, it has the claim to be considered a new institution from the fact that it has but recently come into active operation. Its principles are not new, but the systematic form in which they are presented, the new language, sang peculiar to their honor and emblazoned them in the hallowed temple of friendship, will "be and act, and the seasons come and go—long as the waters shall flow toward the sea, and in ceaseless stream—so long will the memory of the beautiful principles which some of us on this earth have labored down the stream of time, the brightest stars be remembered.

It is under the protection of their virtues and unselfish devotion to each other, the nourishing and protection of which, all the objects of the order, this organization has been obtained the name of Knights of Pythias.

The Knights of Pythias, comprehending the proper, social, and fraternal duties of life, have not failed in their order to recognize these virtues. Nay, more, they have established a charity in its legitimate sense, making its use for soliciting the unlimited patronage of the benevolent hour; the man of honor from the treasurer of charities; the orphan from the widow bereaved, who would relieve us of our sorrows from one who aims chiefly to relieve the distressed. The noble poet of Cervantes was employed closely to make hideous the extreme faculties of the knight of LaMancha was a shining virtue of private life, and the knight of Pythias is a model of private and public virtue, who lays in the foundation of his courage, and reason, and who is the true representative of humanity, or a sealing receive upon the principles of truth.

The Knights of Pythias cultivate the chivalry of manhood, the moral virtues, and the principles necessary from the generous and devoted mind; the pains of others, and the desire to relieve them and better life into the weals social circle. They do not ignore the influence on the combined against imaginary wrongs, but to combat those errors of ignorance and prejudice which banished of a large portion of the social comforts and pleasures of mankind. Through the order Creator intended should be theirs, and which, when enjoyed, could make it a second order of Imperial flowers made out of a million tears of pestiferous weeds. The story of Damon and Pythias affords a beautiful illustration of true friendship and true charity.

If we cannot ever attain the perfection of such an example we can at least strive for it. We can weep with sorrow, and we can rejoice with those that are happy. We can rest the heart, smooth the pillow of the sick, and lighten the afflictions of the broken-hearted. We can be with those who are in trouble, with the weak and wavering. We can hush the voice of the slanderer, and speak well of the absent. We can be slow to discredit a tale, a ruptured neighbor, boast, a divided family, estranged friends. This is the mission of the Knights of Pythias, and by God's blessing we hope our moral victories will be as rapid and great as those of the order which has achieved and is daily achieving over the enemies of the natural world.

The whole number of lodges of Knights of Pythias in the United States is 1,000, with a total of working in the state is 50.

The State of Illinois has six lodges which have been organized since May last: Wabash Lodge No. 1, instituted October 1, 1869; Damon Lodge No. 2, instituted October 26, 1869; Excelsior Lodge No. 3, instituted October 28, 1869; Pythian Lodge No. 4, November 26, 1869; Occidental Lodge No. 5, November 26, 1869; Hollenlig Lodge No. 6, December 1869.

These lodges are all situated in Chicago, with the exception of recent organization at Peoria, Ill. According to the regulations of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the State of Illinois, the Board of Trade Lodge, which yesterday, the 4th of February, 1870, was duly installed in Hall, at 4 o'clock. H. W. G. Reade, of the Board of Trade Lodge, installed the officers of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, after which a reception and banquet was given by the Board of Trade Lodge to the Grand Lodge, at the Briggs House, where a good, substantial supper was served up in a style, commensurate with the occasion, and the public portion of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. We hope their success will be glorious in the future, and we trust that they will be able to urge on the time when all the world over will be united in one band, belonging to the universal brotherhood whose motto is the love, purity, and peace.

After the ceremony the Knights adjourned to the Briggs House for a banquet. They were ushered in the parlors and marched to the dining hall in the following order of procession:

O. G. (with sword).
Grand Master of Exchequer and Past Grand Chancellor, Members of the Board of Trade.
Lodge No. 6, in charge of Officers.
O. G. (with sword).
Past Chancellors, in charge of Grand Lodge of Illinois.
Grand Officers.
Invited Guests.
Members and Old Fellow Companions in Uniform.

Sir Knight D. A. Gough officiated as Grand Marshal.

Supper was served under the immediate supervision of Mr. Stenger, and was worthy of the famed resources of the Briggs House.

When supper was over, W. G. C. Berry, of the Grand Lodge, in a neat speech introduced the Supreme G. C. of the Supreme Lodge, who spoke of the progress of the Order, and predicted its success in Illinois and all over the world. Many impromptu speeches were made, and the happy party separated after singing the Doxology.

MR. GOUGH'S TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Mr. John B. Gough appeared yesterday evening before a large and admiring audience at Farwell Hall, in his great assumption of "The Apostle of Temperance." It is a character which Mr. Gough has created with distinguished success during many years of hard work, and he is now as perfect in it as Jefferson is in Rip Van Winkle. He may be said to have taken possession of the part with his character; he made it first reputation by it, he made popularity, and he has never ceased to make money by it. As he did last night, he has always made himself a man by it, and laid up treasures in heaven as we (a suburb, where, had he an choose, he might have all to himself) as well as in Washington Homes or lasting monuments of his genius. It is now a quarter of a century ago, more or less, since Mr. Gough first began to kindled his fiery words and began to rush through the world with it. The world admired, applauded, and paid him. He was encouraged, and he was fired by speeches were so stimulating as whatever, and, of course, a great many people, who were willing to help to furnish the form of excitement for another of Emerson's